

**FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT**

The friends of ignorance and intolerance are

But we turn to a more grateful subject; to one which will do more to remedy the evils of ignorance and to nullify their mischiefs of intolerance than all which has been done by Pope or Pontiff, by Synod or by Parliament, for the last century and a half. We allude to that great humanizing spectacle, the great instructional gathering, that world-influencing school, the Exhibition in Hyde Park. The details of visitors and re-

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The limited time of the great masses of the people now flocking to the Exhibition from every part of the country, and it may be said from every section of the world, renders it extremely desirable that some plan should be devised by which that time should be made the most of. The *Times* recommends the organisation of a large staff of officers sufficiently intelligent to take strangers round the building in a systematic and expeditious manner. Even if organized for the sole purpose of pointing out where any particular class of objects is to be found, much time and fatigue would be saved. It is very gratifying to find that nearly all the great establishments, both in town and country, are preparing to give their men the opportunity of a visit to Hyde Park. Thus the wonders of this *annus mirabilis* collected in the Crystal Palace will be contemplated by the laborer and the artisan whose industry and skill have aided so much materially towards their production. Her Majesty and suite, the Duke of

The Central Congress of Agriculture in France has recently appointed a commission to visit England, for the purpose of reporting upon the agricultural implements in the Exhibition, and to inspect some of the English model farms. This commission has arrived in London. The Lord Mayor had a brilliant *reunion* at the Mansion house last evening, at which the Diplomatic circle, many of the leading English nobility, the distinguished Foreigners, the Royal and Foreign Commissioners, and the British and Foreign Jurors and Ladies were invited. Every thing was on the most extensive scale; a large collection of most rare objects of *verste* and antiquarian interest was exhibited, and a great number of curious models, including a series illustrative of the progress of agriculture. The municipal authorities of Birmingham have invited all Foreign Commissioners and Jurors, the members

art, so resplendent with silks and jewelry, so magnificent with the products of genius; never before did such a multitudinous assembly survey with admiration the works of man's handiwork and learn how infinitely mean they all are compared to the works of nature—compared to man himself; and no single spectacle could behave more orderly or more worthy of the great space that they met to contemplate. It is said that the Emperor ALEXANDER, when he beheld the thousands of well-dressed people in the park on a review in 1814, exclaimed, "But where are the people?" What would he say if he saw the throngs of people in the Crystal Palace in 1851? The Exhibition of 1851 has, so far, been a great idea most successfully carried out. We treat that every remaining hope and expectation will be equally realized; and that in its results this extraordinary enterprise undertaken by mankind as largely to the advancement of triumphs of peace, of science, and of art, as it has already been ministered to the pleasure and the advantage of all who have beheld it. It is not generally known that this great project would very likely have failed had not Mr. PERCY, M. P. for Dorset, Norwich, come forward at the time when the Royal Commissioners were doubtful whether the funds necessary for such a purpose could be raised, and become responsible to the Barons of England for an advance of £50,000, if necessary. But this is more than enough of the Crystal Palace for one week.

The large Ministerial majority upon the charge against Lord TOWNHOTOV has done much to strengthen the hands of the Government, and the ill success of the Protectionists at two late elections, and the indignation of the people at the Protectionist proceedings in the Isle of Wight and at TANNISWORTH, have shown that party that the public mind is far from being in-unison with their thoughts and intentions. The language of Mr. FERRAND, Mr. YOUNG, and others of the ultra-Protectionist school, has been of the most inflammatory, insolent, and violent description, such as we are sure LORD STANLEY would disavow, and even Mr. D'ISRAELI would not subscribe to. Every day convinces us more and more that protection, as far as relatives to a tax upon corn, is what will not be again submitted to in England; we doubt whether any political party will ever be bold enough to attempt to re-introduce it.

"It is no empty compliment, but a literal truth, that this flourishing condition of the United States revenue is as great a blessing to us as an equal excess in our own revenue. For all practical purposes the United States are far more closely united than any other nation, and the colonies are not colonies, while these communities are colonies in name, but in reality are prisons, garrisons, or independent communities, the United States keeps up a perpetual interchange of the most important goods of our manufactures and our surplus produce, and giving us the means of our subsistence, industry, of revenue, and of life. There are no countries in the world, be they ever so adjacent, where a frost in spring or a blight in autumn, a speculative mania or a commercial collapse, a false opinion or an unwearied enthusiasm, in either case, would not be felt in the United States. The relations between the parent and the child, separated as they are in politics, are as parallel in their intimate nature as they are in their enormous extent. In the present instance the state of the American revenue renders it unnecessary to say that the United States are the most independent of any country. The American citizen is not to pay any higher penalty than he now pays for the use of British and other foreign manufactures, and the Englishman is not to suffer any corresponding check on his natural advantages in agriculture."

measure from the impulse given to British and American enterprise by the repeal of our corn and navigation laws. Looking forward, the prospect is most cheering. Before many years the federal debt will probably expire, and with it there will be greater part of the import duties. That they will wholly expire in the present generation is too much to expect, for, even if the tariff should be reduced to the minimum, it must be by so scanty and precarious a fund as that from land taxes.

"The commercial philosophy which adorned Mr. Secretary Cowdin's report last December, and which was received with rounds of applause by certain parties in this country, has been singularly unfortunate. It has been rejected by the Legislature. The report was addressed, and it has been discredited by the results of the election. The revenue of the country, if the revenue is concerned, there is now absolutely no pretence for additional duties, or for any more stringent rule of assessment. As for protection, the improvement of the revenue under the system which Mr. Cowdin denounced as injurious to the country, is now being effected by a sufficient reply.

"The customs of the country are now in the hands of the March 31, 1847, 1849, 1850, and 1851, for the quarters ending

We are quite aware that this article is inserted in the "*leading journal of Europe*" as much for the sake of enforcing our own free-trade principles as from any kindly feeling towards the United States. Yet we are willing to take this declaration of kindly feeling for all that it may be worth, perhaps more, and trust that more enlightened views of American policy, more kindly feelings towards American institutions, more correct notions of American capabilities, will gradually be exhibited. We would caution our American friends who are about to visit England at this great gathering of the people of all nations to come prepared to find that JOHN BULL is not so notional as a thoroughbred Yankee, and that one of his notions is that England "enjoys as much and as many the good things of life as any other country; and that if America has also her full share of these good things, she owes them in great measure to her English descent. He is so proud of his industry and his skill, vainglorious as to his wealth, and rather assuming as to his power; is also very fond of denouncing slavery, and all persons who are in any way connected with it; and has a sort of traditional horror "repudiation," which he has gleaned from the writings of STREET SMITH, and the *Times*, and the *Quarterly Review*. These two latter subjects he is profoundly ignorant about, is at present indignantly refuses to be enlightened respecting English people in general know much less of the United States than citizens of the United States know about England; hence there is much prejudice, and often much illiberality in thinking and talking about you; and, unfortunately, some of our journals, either through the love of mischief, or a worse motive, strive to strengthen the prejudice and increase the illiberality. Hence the scurrility of *Punch*, the misrepresentations of the *Quarterly Review* and *Blackwood*, and the vituperations of clerical declaimers and political demagogues Exeter Hall.

The Theatres complain that the Crystal Palace takes their customers; but the two opera houses are said to be doing a very good business. Middle. RACHIN is attracting crowds of the admirers of Racine and the French dramatists to the St. James theatre, and the Princess is successfully managing

The Bank of France returns for the week ending Thursday, the 29th of May, show the following results, (25 francs for 1*l.* :)

Bullion.....	£22,997,887	Increase..	£388,310
Bullion on deposit.....	149,255	Increase..	12,266
Circulation.....	20,556,665	Decrease..	69,844
Public deposits.....	4,562,166	Increase..	242,135
Private deposits.....	4,993,039	Increase..	282,848
Bills discounted.....	4,538,335	Increase..	54,774
Government securities	7,043,923	Increase..	67,000

**The *Live!pod Mercury*** has the following very concise and forcible observations upon the state of affairs in FRANCE. They seem to comprehend nearly all that can be said of that country at this time:

“The movement in favor of a revision of the Constitution seems to grow apace in France, and we are not surprised to find it so. All parties have exhibited a wonderful unanimity in moving against the present constitution, as an imperfect, vicious, or an impracticable one; and they would have done precisely the same thing if the constitution had been the most perfect specimen of human legislation in existence. The reasons are obvious enough. The Legitimists hate the constitution because it has expelled their King, and they are content to see the throne of France empty, so long as it is not restored to the throne of his father, the Old gentleman.”

LOUIS NAPOLEON has raised a perfect tempest in the Assembly by a speech which he delivered at the inauguration of a section of the Lyons Railway between Dijon and Tonnerre. In reply to an address from the Mayor of Dijon, the President said :

Three Ministers, MM. Fould, Magne, and Leon Faucher were present when this speech was delivered. MM. Dupin, Montebello, and Gen. Castillane were also guests at the fête. The two former looked exceedingly grave at the speech and decided language of the President, and retired early. The speech was rapturously applauded by nearly all the company. It is said that the President did not speak the speech as it was set down, and as it was shown to the Ministers, so that this variation will cause a ministerial crisis. M. Fould feels himself compromised and aggrieved. *Galignani's Messenger* gives the following account of the reception of the President, in a letter from a correspondent:

"It is almost impossible for me to describe the sensation which was caused by this speech. It was delivered in a simple and emphatic voice, and at its conclusion the hall rang with the most enthusiastic applause, which lasted for several minutes. When silence had been restored, a band of male and female Orpheonists were introduced, and sung a song composed for the occasion, which was warmly applauded. At 10 o'clock the President repaired to the subscription ball at the theatre, which was attended by the *déje* of the inhabitants of the city, and the *bourgeoisie* of the suburbs. The ball with the wife of the Prefect. At midnight the public buildings, and particularly the railway terminus, were very brilliantly illuminated, and the inhabitants followed to the example. While rambling about waiting the arrival of the train, and being desirous of knowing the names of the rural population, I was engaged in conversation with a number of farmers and farm laborers, and in no case did I meet with anything but enthusiastic praise of the President. One venerable farmer, whose face bespoke at the same time *bonhomie* and intelligence, said, 'We were contented with the President, but we were not satisfied with the Emperor; let us have one that will give us something like stability; I know that we have got a man as President who feels an interest for us, do not let us be shopping and changing, but put long on his powers. Every man in my commune has signed the petition for that effect, and it is the same in all the surrounding ones.'"

We have already stated that the Pope has confirmed the statutes of the Thurles Synod, condemning the Queen's colleges in Ireland and the system of mixed education. The Roman Catholic clergyman will be permitted to have connection with the "godless colleges." We trust that the middle classes in Ireland will show their independence by "ignoring" the Pope's authority in such matters. The first education of a people is a thing too sacred to be tampered with in such a way by any man or set of men whatever. The French Government has given an assurance that its army of occupation at Rome will not be increased in consequence of late events; but this is doubted.

The Catholic priesthood throughout Europe appear to be assuming an attitude, and making demands which, if granted, would render the Church totally independent of the State, and deprive the latter, to a considerable extent, of its political power. Demands of this description have lately been made by the Bishops of the Catholic provinces of the Upper Rhine.

It is now very generally admitted that one of the subjects discussed at the late Royal and Imperial conferences at Warsaw, was the social and political condition of France, and the best means of preparing for any revolutionary outbreak in that country. On the subject of German affairs the strictest unanimity was solemnly proclaimed between Austria and Prussia. The correspondent of the *Times* affirms that a league has been entered into by the three crowned heads to repress and vanquish the revolutionary spirit wherever it may penetrate or show itself. This crusade against revolution is, however, to be confined to the continent, unless Great Britain will join the league; and if it do, every vestige of the revolution will be crushed.

JUNE 16.—The "National Society for promoting Education" had its annual meeting yesterday, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY in the chair—when a very intolerant motion proposed by the Rev. Mr. DENISON, was negatived in a marked and decided manner, and we think the advocates for a church-ridden education received a lesson which they will do well to remember. This is a triumph we did not dare hope for when we commenced this communication.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather yesterday, 51,337 persons paid their shilling each at the Exhibition. The whole number that attended was 58,059. The only novelty was a magnificent collection of jewels, exhibited by Mr. A. Hore, M.P. Among them is a wonderful pearl of almost fabulous dimensions and splendor. It is set as a hoop, and is the size of a small pear. There are also in Mr. Hore's collection emeralds, beryls, diamonds, opals, jacinths, rubies, and topazes, of great beauty and value. To open this, for the gratification of the public, the treasurer of his princely house, was an act worthy the son of the author of *Anastasia*. The Russian department is still closed, but persons who have been admitted to private view speak highly of its magnificent contents.

From PARIS we have an account of the opening of the restored galleries of the Louvre with very great splendor. M. LEON FAUCHER has introduced into the Assembly a bill for continuing to the Government until June, 1852, the power of suppressing clubs. The demand of "urgency" for the bill was adopted, notwithstanding the clamorous opposition "the Left."

THE DIFFERENCE.—When a selfish youth goes astray, friends gather around him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him, and he is exhorted to forsake his evil ways, and endeavor to win him back to innocence and peace. No one would suspect that he had ever sinned. But, when a poor confidential friend is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and the benevolence driven from the way of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected, esteemed; but his ruined, heart-broken victim knows that there is no peace for her this side of the cross and solitary grave. Society has no helping hand for her, no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness. There are earthly moralities; they are unknown in Heaven. There is death, wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

PARIS, JUNE 9, 1851.

The committee of the Assembly, to which is to be referred all projects for revision, was to be composed of fifteen members, chosen one by each of the fifteen *bureaux*. These bureaux are a sort of standing committees, into which at the commencement of the session the members of the Assembly are equally divided by lot. On Friday and Saturday last there were no public sittings of the Assembly. Members were expected to convene in their respective bureaux, and proceed after discussion to the election by ballot of one of their number to belong to the committee of revision. Debates in the bureau, upon interesting occasions, are always reported for publication, not in the official *Moniteur*, but in the various dailies of the city. The results of the bureau nominations have surprised all persons; and the discussions which pre-

ded them, marked as they are by unusual candor, explicitness, and boldness, throw much light upon the subject, but do not at all tend to diminish anxiety in contemplation of the crisis upon which the country is entering. The committee is composed of eight members favorable to revision, and seven opposed to it. Perhaps, it is not quite certain, the report of the majority in favor will be supported by nine members—certainly not by more.

Our old and highly-esteemed acquaintance, Dr. TOQUEVILLE, was chosen on the committee of fifteen by his bureau, after a speech the most notable portions of which you will read below, and doubtless with much satisfaction. It is worthy of his high reputation for sagacity. I have noticed in him since his return to the Assembly a manifest inclination to the Right, as of CAVAGNAGE, the CIERKE, and certain others to the Left. The little band of moderate republicans is breaking up, and its members taking positions in breach or the rear of the two great principles, democracy and despotism, which in the present day are the only alternatives, which the Right is not, as you will perceive by his subjoined remarks, so decided yet as that of Gen. Cavaignac to the Left. The evidence of all this is the uttering of a negative character. He never appeared in the tribune, and almost always since his return to Paris he has declined voting upon any questions on which his votes would tend to fix his political position in the House. He is yet upon the very outskirts of the camp of despotism, and he has no fear that he will ever enter it very far. He will never sympathize with the spirit that prevails there; nor consider it for himself or for France as other than a refuge, a sad but necessary one, from evils which would result to society from the definitive triumph of the prevailing forces which make up the strength of the opposite camp. M. D. TOQUEVILLE said:

"I am inclined to vote for revision, but I do not attempt to conceal the fact that I enter upon this path with many fears. I am astonished at the assurance of the men who in this country take the initiative in a measure of this character. I perceive in this instance that it is the men who are in the habit of expressing much alarm for the future, and the greatest fear of proving crises, that are taking the lead and boldness in assuming the responsibility of revision. Now, what is revision? The most terrible crisis that this country has ever been called to meet. Perhaps we are sick enough (I will examine this point directly) to make it necessary that this heroic remedy should be administered: but assuredly it is a very bold practice. Have the men who are moving in this matter reflected well upon what a formidable thing it is to interrogate on the same day the entire nation, not upon a governmental measure, but upon the choice of Government itself, upon the constitutive principles of society? Has such an operation ever taken place peacefully among a great people? And even if this has been witnessed in some cases, does not the peculiar state of parties in our country increase the danger for us in an extraordinary degree. There are men who please themselves with the belief that the assembly of revision would be nominated in a spirit of determined action against existing institutions. It may very well happen that these men would be found to have been deceiving them selves. What is the composition of that majority which for the three last years has saved the country from anarchy? It is made up of Moderate Republicans, who understand the republic differently from the Socialists and the Mountain-men and of men regretting or desiring the monarchy, but profoundly divided as to the particular monarchy to be selected. In an ordinary election all these fractions of the moderates and parties may be made to act in concert. Moderate Republicans, Imperialists, Legitimists, Orleansists may agree in the choice of a man. But when you put to vote the very form of government, its definitive form, can they ever be made to agree? This is extremely doubtful. And if it should turn out that they could not agree, what would happen then? Without any doubt the red candidates would succeed in a great number

ber of deparists. I am so convinced, I will not say of its probability, but of the possibility of this result, that I am surprised that revision should not be asked for by the Mountain. Why is it, then, that I am inclined to vote for revision—who, upon no conditions, would wish to see the triumph of the Montagnards? For two reasons, which I will give without hesitation. The first is the state of public opinion. The immense majority appears to desire revision. It is not the petitions that make me believe this. I do not determine the state of public opinion by this false testimony. They may deny it in the tribune, but certainly Messieurs the Ministers who are with us in this bureau at present will not deny that at this very moment, throughout France, all public functionaries, from prefects to mayors, are busy furnishing models for petitions and obtaining signatures. No; what satisfies me that public opinion is in favor of revision is not, the petitions, but what I see upon casting a quick glance over the whole country. I remark a general restlessness and unease, a universal and instinctive aspiration after and looking for of some change to be operative in our situation. If these signs do not deceive me, and if, in fact, the majority wish revision, such wish may very rightly be allowed to influence our conduct. In our country, and in this age, a single individual, acting alone, separate from the masses, can effect but little good. To tell upon society a man must act with and by the masses. Still, if we were persuaded that that, upon the whole, revision were prejudicial to the public weal, I would respectfully tell the majority that I believed they were in error, and I would refuse to follow them. Such, however, is far from being my opinion. Most assuredly revision is full of perils—more perilous than is generally said to

supposed. But tell me upon what path is that we would not have to encounter most serious dangers? I cannot enter into details; I do not wish to do so. Who is so ignorant as not to require it to be demonstrated to him that it is almost impossible to quit the spot we are in without bringing on a crisis? Yet no one may be bold enough to say how and for whose benefit this crisis will terminate. The crisis of revision, the most dangerous doubtless that we could be called upon to pass through, is still the only one by which we can reach the true solution; because it is the only one which can give the solution, whatever it may be, that all-powerful sanction of the national will, which is the only sanction still left standing amid the ruins of the political world. I am therefore disposed to vote for revision in spite of its dangers. But I am not for it at any cost and under all circumstances. And I take this occasion to declare distinctly that I do not mean to bind myself in advance and irrevocably to the support of revision. This is one of those questions in which the final vote should be guided in a very considerable degree by the spirit which shall prevail in the debate, by the attitude which parties shall then assume, and by the manner in which questions shall be presented and discussed. Let all, therefore, who now have me near well in mind that I have taken no pledge to vote for revision. I have meant merely to declare that, as at present advised, I am inclined in favor of it."

It would appear to be almost certain, from the demonstration in the bureau, that the Legitimists will, upon the great debate which is approaching, vote with the Republicans against revision, persuaded as they are that the measure, if effected now in the actual condition of the political elements, would ensure not to their own benefit, but to that of the Imperialists, or of their common enemy, the Democrats. The red journals are already rejoicing in the expectation of a majority against revision, not from any love of the republic and the constitution, but from the impossibility of the deadly enemies of both to agree. Such a result would not make the moderate honest possible, but it would make democratic and social republic more probable.

M. MONTAUBERT, who is known as one of the most decided Bonapartists in the Assembly, made an open profession in his speech before the bureau of his anti-republican antipathies. He advised revision by all means, but *partial* revision only for the present. He particularly objected to the articles of the constitution prohibiting the immediate reelection of the President, and prescribing the permanent sitting of the Legislative Assembly. "Since we are condemned to the republic," said he, "we would fain have the best republic that is possible." Therefore, gentlemen of the Left, *open the door ; you do not, it will be burst open !*"

G. CAUVENAC repeated the doctrine lately asserted by him, that a monarchist must not be allowed, now that France was republican, to discuss the possibility of monarchy.

"Your object is (said he) to either put away the republic totally, or to establish a monarchical republic in lieu of the democratic republic which now exists. We cannot discuss with you. All we have to say is, that we vote now against all revision simply because you vote for it. We wish the President to be changed. Even if we had no just grounds to mistrust M. Bonaparte, if the President were republican like ourselves, we would wish him to be changed just to show the people that in the republic the chief executive officer must be displaced and another man succeed him without throwing the republic into convulsions; that this is as simple a matter and often no more important, than was the displacing a prime minister under the monarchy."

MM. BERRYER and DE FALLOUX, in the name the Legitimists, said they wished *total revision*, none at all; and declared in very plain terms that by total revision they meant the abolition of the republic and the restoration of the legitimate King. Some *Orleanists*, who have not *fused* either with the Legitimists or with the Bonapartists, took the ground of *no revision*, unless they could be sure that it would enure to the profit of the constitutional monarchy of the last reign. Mr. PISCATORY, the fiery *questor* of the Assembly, M. BAZE, are in this category.

The French say that "travelling makes a man love his country," and daily experience seals the truth of the remark with unquestionable confirmation, unless we make an exception to it on the authority of Doctor JOURNOR, in reference to Scotland, that a native of that country, once abroad, never desires to return. Few Americans travel without feeling that they have left the land of their love to experience "*has sickiness*," a malady that has often killed a Frenchman, as broken the heart of a Venitian, from the days of Marino Fiero to the time now present. A good country is better appreciated by seeing bad ones—a free country more loved observing an enslaved one. Contrast is necessary even to cause merit to shine, and free institutions, by the side of king-ridden and priest-ridden monarchies, become doubly precious in the eyes of a republican.

In Europe it is the custom to send youths abroad to be "polished manners." Americans travel for traffic information, to push commerce or acquire knowledge, often to combine both, and incidentally they learn how appreciate their native land, as superior to all others, while treading the classic soil of Homer, exploring the temples where Horace sung, tracing Shakespeares on the banks of Avon, gazing with veneration on the fragments of Vercor where Voltaire philosophized, or sailing on the lake where "wild Rousseau, self-torturing sophist," dreamed the delirious visions of insanity, beuified and adorned by genius. Spite of all charms that cluster round foreign lands, from history, poetry, and heroism, the American wards the palms of superiority the bleak hills of his birth, the wild prairies of his boyhood. He finds no country can compare with his own, and that the United States, from Maine to California, is "the perfection to a satyr" when compared to any other quarter of the globe, from Nova Zembla to the Lord knows where. Yes, we say the "United States." What a volume is contained in that one name! UNITED we achieved our independence, united we fought out the glorious wars of 1812 and 1846, and united we acquired Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and California, and New Mexico, and Utah, making the Pacific the western boundary. Ah! cried the statesman of Europe, see what *union* can do! And every Yankee travelling in Europe, what says he? Why, as long as the United States remain one people they will be the wonder and admiration of mankind. Yes, as the Grecian sage said, it is a privilege to be born. But what is the greatest of all privileges? Why, if the wise Plato were now living, he would answer to be born an American.

FROM A LATE CALIFORNIA PAPER.

Quite a large number of the Celestials have arrived among us late, enticed hither by the golden romance which it filled the world. Scarcely a ship arrives here that does not bring an increase to this worthy integer of our population. And we hear by China papers and private advices from the empire that the feeling is spreading all through the seaboard and as a consequence nearly all the vessels that are up from this country are so for the prospect of passengers. A few Chinamen have returned, taking home with them some thousands of dollars in California gold, and have thus given an impetus to the feeling of emigration from their fatherland which is not likely to abate for some years to come.

Through their Chief here, and their Agent, Mr. Woodward, they have got possession of a large tract of land on the Moquelumne, which they have commenced cultivating, and are fast settling it. They are among the most industrious nation, patient people among us. Perhaps the citizens of this nation esteem them more quiet and valuable a people than those who live under us. I have heard and find under them, and already have commenced an expression of preference by applying for citizenship, by their intention to move in our courts. What will be the extent of the movement now going on in China and here is not easily foreseen. We shall undoubtedly have a very large addition to our population, and it may not be many years before the halls of Congress and the Senate will be filled with the representatives of the Chinese and the Japanese. I have seen and am getting acquainted with a number of the Chinese and Japanese, and besides a Don from Santa Fe and a Kakee from Hawaii.

While writing the above a letter from a Chinese in China to a China boy in this country has been shown us by Mr. Gregory, and it will be forwarded by his Express to its destination at the Indian Gulch, where its Celestial recipient, having longed to feel himself happy by the news from home, will find any letters passed on to him by the Express of his friends, and at each departure of ships for the Celestial Empire its children here send off to their friends beyond the Pacific great numbers of California papers. It may be seen from this how intercourse is increasing and knowledge extending. The day of fencing the world and information out of China is passing away, and the glittering gold of the past is being replaced by the gates of the courts of the sun and moon, and the gates of Confucius are coming and have come to qualify his philosophy with the wisdom of Washington and the utility of Franklin.

Gradually their wooden shoes give way to the manufacture of iron shoes, and kindle a fire for barbecuing a rat dinner. The long queue eventually grows away before the tonsorial scissors, and stuffs a saddle or is woven into a larist. The yard-walks, nankeen umbrellas are found unsuited to our climate and neater fashions, and are succeeded by a much better fit. Hats and other American garments succeed, and so the chief distinction consists in the copper color, the narrow collar, the long hair, the gliding and beardless face. When these national customs shall have been swept away, and the pretensions, whether of politics, morals, or religion, shall be pretty certainly on their road to amalgamation. The China boys will yet vote at the same polls, study at the same schools and bow at the same altar as our own countrymen.